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One year from to-day a Republican

President will be inaugurated.

From present indications it is not so

much hanging that is playing out as

trial by jury.

The jurors in the Rooker case should

be blacklisted as unfit and disqualified

to sit on any future jury.

Regarding the action of Congress on

the Cuban question, English papers

seem to think that—but, really, it is of

no consequence what they think.

If there is anything in the theory that

a multiplicity of candidates is indicative

of confidence there is no doubt that the

Republicans expect to elect the next

President.

The conduct, management and result

of the Rooker trial were disgraceful to

judge, lawyers and jury. The only person

who comes out unscathed is the man

who killed his wife.

America has had a deserved reputation

for minding its own business; just now

there is a difference of opinion between

Congress and certain foreign critics as to

what its own business is.

The statement that at Russia's request

the Turkish government has decided to

expel all English and American missionaries

from Asia Minor is incredible. If

Russia has a secret agreement with Turkey

she would not care to expose it by

making so foolish and unreasonable a

request.

Whether or not the devil is as black

as he is painted, let us give him his due.

Nothing could have been more admirable

than the action of the Spanish government

in promptly apologizing and expressing

regret for the mob disturbances of

Sunday. It may have been a politic

thing to do, but nevertheless it was

handsomely and courteously done.

The statement made on the alleged

authority of a member of the Cabinet that

under no circumstances would Mr. Cleve-

land accept a renomination would carry

more weight if the Cabinet member's

name were given. The anonymous

author is reported as saying that "it

would be bad politics for the President

to come out now and say that he did

not want a renomination." Is it any

better politics for a member of his polit-

ical family to come out with the same

announcement?

If Governor Matthews is not intellectu-

ally color blind he has a convenient

way of seeing only what suits his con-

venience. In his reply to the Republican

memorial he says: "Fortunately, the

Supreme Court, after careful and delib-

erate thought, has, I believe, clearly and

unmistakably, pointed the way out of the

difficulties by indicating that a legal

election may be held under the act of 1855."

In the closing part of the sentence

referred to the court pointed another way

out of the difficulty by saying: "Unless

the Governor should see fit to call a

special session of the Legislature to pass

a new appointment law." The Govern-

or's mental vision is so adjusted that

he could see the first part of the sen-

tence without seeing the last.

Following the suit filed in this county

to test the constitutionality of the appoin-

tment act of 1855, a second one was

filed yesterday in Hamilton county at-

tacking all the appointment laws

passed since 1851. Some of these acts

have already been held unconstitutional

by the Supreme Court. The decrees

have not been entered in lower court

while others have not yet been passed

upon. The omnibus suit in Hamilton

county brings them all to the test and

asks the court to say if there is any

appointment act passed since 1851

sufficiently in accordance with the Constitu-

the 2 per cent. loan referred to was effected on the entire "endless chain" discovered by Messrs. Cleveland and Carlisle who had management had not brought it into existence. The great difference between the situation at that time and at present is that then the revenues of the government exceeded its expenditures, while during the last three years they have fallen more than \$150,000,000 behind, and the administration has been making up the deficit by issuing bonds. It is no wonder the public credit is being impaired.

FOREIGN CRITICS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The comments of the European press concerning the action of Congress on the Cuban question show various degrees of misapprehension, not to say ignorance. A leading French journal says: "Europe one day will have to unite against this method of applying the Monroe doctrine." Another says: "We owe all our sympathy and help to Spain in defense of her rights against the covetous Americans." The German and Austrian papers regard the Cuban resolutions as another added to "recent frequent evidences that the United States has formed a new determination to take an active part hereafter in the world's politics."

These inferences are all wide of the mark. First, the Monroe doctrine, has no application whatever to the Cuban question, and no person at all well informed on the subject would mention it in that connection. The Cuban question does not involve the case of a European power trying to acquire or extend its possessions on this continent, or to oppress or despoil an existing American government to the detriment or menacing of the United States. To every such case as that the Monroe doctrine applies, but this is not that case.

Second, it is grossly unjust to the United States and shows an ignorance of history and fact to speak of Spain defending her rights "against the covetous Americans." The United States is the least covetous nation in the world. History shows that it has never acquired any territory except by purchase, and even that acquired at the end of a war has been paid for. If we had been a covetous or aggressive people we should have acquired Cuba long ago. We have offered more than once to buy it, but have never failed to do our full duty in suppressing filibustering expeditions intended to assist in its capture or in wresting it from Spain. No European government would have allowed a foreign government to hold undisputed possession for a hundred years of an island as near their shores as Cuba is to the United States, and much less would they have maintained strict neutrality in repeated struggles between the islanders and the home government.

Third, it is a mistake to suppose that the United States has decided on any new policy or determined to take an active part hereafter in the world's politics. For that matter, it is as well entitled to take an active part in the world's politics as any European power is. The world is large, the Western hemisphere constitutes fully one-half of it, and if the government of the United States chooses to assert its right to take an active part in the politics of the Western world, who shall forbid? But our European critics need not worry. The United States has not decided on any new departure or change from its traditional policy of minding its own business, always reserving to itself the right to decide what is its own business.

The recognition by Congress of the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents is not based on the Monroe doctrine, on American covetousness, nor on a sudden determination to adopt a meddlesome policy. It is based on considerations of humanity and business. Being a free people themselves, Americans sympathize with every people struggling for liberty. They would be untrue to their practical professions and convictions if they did not sympathize with the Cubans in the present struggle and most heartily wish them success. And, being not only free, but civilized, the American people can only regard with loathing the vile misgovernment and the vile cruelties that have prevailed in Cuba. Finally, the commercial and business relations between the United States and Cuba are such as to justify Americans in desiring the earliest possible ending of the war by the establishment of Cuban independence. That such a consummation would be of immense commercial advantage to the United States cannot be doubted for a moment, and no European government ought need to be reminded that commercial advantage is an adequate motive for political action. The real motives for the action of Congress are plain and sufficient enough without attributing fancied ones.

A LESSON IN RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.

No business event of recent years has caused more surprise outside of an inner circle than the passing of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad into receivership. The first railroad built in America, it was for many years the best managed and the most successful. It reached the height of its prosperity under the management of John W. Garrett, who served from 1858 to 1884, and its troubles began with his death. He represented the old school of business men and railroad men, unshaken by conservatism, enterprise with caution, and with a holy horror of incurring dangerous liabilities or getting beyond his depth. The era of watering stocks and of railroad expansion and absorption had not begun in his time, or if it had he kept out of it. There has been no more conservative or successful president in this country than John W. Garrett, as the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio, who regularly received 10 per cent. dividends under his management, could testify. His death and the succession of his son, Robert Garrett, to the presidency marked the beginning of a new era. The son was not devoid of business talent, but he lacked the grasp, the executive ability and the conservatism of the elder Garrett. Like many another son of a successful father, he was incapable of properly managing or holding together the great property his father had created. His management was the opposite of conservative, he engaged in some very costly enterprises, and his financing was far too bold to be safe. It has been said that shortly after he became president of the Baltimore & Ohio he opened

a bottle of champagne at a dinner party in New York that cost him several millions of dollars. The wine made him talkative, and in the flush of supposed success he revealed a nearly consummated deal which in less than forty-eight hours was completely blocked by his rivals, to his great loss and the permanent injury of his road. The trouble with Robert Garrett was he was a luxurious millionaire. No man who owned one hundred and forty pairs of trousers could be expected to make a successful railroad president. The financial troubles of the Baltimore & Ohio date from the presidency of the younger Garrett. The policy of expansion, stock watering and dangerous financing begun by him has been continued ever since, going from bad to worse. Of course, the result was inevitable, as in such cases it always is. It took a long time to wreck the Baltimore & Ohio, but, given time enough, bad management and reckless financing, the best property in the world can be wrecked. If the policy and methods of the elder Garrett had been adhered to the road would have continued to prosper and would never have gone into the hands of a receiver. Under his management there was never any watering of stock to pay dividends or purchase new lines, nor was there ever any doctoring of the books to make a show of large net earnings where none existed. The moral of it all is that in railroad, as in other business, honesty is the best policy and a wise conservatism the surest guaranty of enduring success.

A WRONG TO COMMUNITY.

The outcome of the Rooker trial is only one more illustration of the weakness of the American system of treating criminals. In this as in other similar cases the entire blame for the miscarriage of justice cannot be laid upon the jury, the judge or the attorneys. All are at fault and must share the public disapproval; but had not long custom permitted abuses to grow up in this line of practice, the action of the court, the lawyers, and, as an inevitable result, that of the jury, would have been very different. With due consideration for the rights of the taxpayers, as well as the accused, the Rooker trial would not have been permitted to drag on through so many weeks. With the murder acknowledged at the outset by the defense, it should not have occupied more than one week. All the requirements of justice could have been served in that time. Everybody who really had any knowledge or any intelligent opinion of the mental condition of the murderer could have been heard. The hypothetical question nonsense could have been cut very short, and the horse of witness who only cared for a fee or to gain a little notoriety by a pretense of knowing something important would have been dispensed with. The county, it must be remembered, pays all the expenses of the prosecution and defense in this case. The fact did not lessen the obligation to do full justice to the defendant, but it did impose upon the court a special duty to the taxpayers—that of seeing that the expenses were not made unnecessarily heavy.

Whether or not a lawyer has a right to baffle and bewilder a jury with a mass of confusing testimony and hours of sophistical argument for the purpose of clearing an admitted rascal from just punishment is a question of ethics which seems no longer to be considered by the legal profession. The general public, however, which is not trained in casuistry, is convinced, when such tactics succeed, that a wrong has been done to the community. A repetition of such wrongs leads to a contempt for the law, and, in extreme cases, to taking the administration of it into unauthorized hands. No one is so quick to deprecate a disregard for law as a lawyer, yet it is his profession which is largely responsible for the sentiment.

The turning loose of this brutal murderer on the gaudy plea of insanity is a travesty upon justice, but the event matters less of itself than do its ultimate bearings. Rooker may not see fit to risk his neck again by a manifestation of "insanity," but other drunken, jealous brutes will feel less restraint because of his immunity. Crime in this city may take encouragement from his escape.

The manifest propriety and intrinsic merit of the movement for the establishment of a new university in this city are shown by the fact that it has the unanimous and hearty approval of all who are interested in the progress of the city. Most new undertakings antagonize some established interest or excite opposition in some quarter, but this one draws support from all directions. It might have been supposed that a proposition to unite and consolidate under one management different educational institutions already established and prospering would have developed latent jealousies and unexpected opposition, but in this case it has had precisely an opposite effect. Fortunately, the movement has fallen into good hands, and every well-wisher of the city will hope it may be carried forward to complete success.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Wearily Watkinson's cold water is the best drink after all.

Dismal Dawson—After all the booze is gone, yes.

Fair Warning.

"Yo' crap-shootin', gin-swillin' niggers," said the Reverend Mr. Darke, "dat is havin' sich a rebet-time, is plinty good to hab do same kind of a eternity, less'n yo' mends yo' ways mighty sudden!"

Even After Death.

"Those dedicated meats ready for the army," asked the purveyor to the King of Myskapa.

"All but dat prize fighter. I just can't get him to dry up at all," was the reply of the foreman.

The Able Senator.

"Now, in regard to silver, Senator—"

The great man looked at the interviewer in a pained manner.

"I really have not had time to look the question up. Are you not aware, sir, that my whole time is devoted to studying the international aspects of the split in the Salvation Army?"

Governor Matthews' bucolic instincts got the better of him when he decided to leave the public ground near the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to be used by that institution as a cow pasture instead of permitting it to be improved for park purposes. A park is badly needed in that section of the city, and the fifteen acres of State ground could be made an attractive spot with comparatively little expense. When it was first proposed to give the city the use of the square north of the institution for the blind the plan

was made that it was needed as a cow pasture, but the argument was not sustained. So far as the public is aware the blind children have suffered no serious inconvenience through being deprived of the milk of State cows, and the deaf and dumb would be as well satisfied with the artificial lactal fluid procured outside the establishment.

Senate avenue, which, as some people may not remember, is the new name for Mississippi street, will be a patchwork thoroughfare if the residents here their various ways. North of Washington it is asphalted; below, according to the latest decision of the Board of Works, based on petitions, it is to be paved with asphalt to Kentucky avenue and with brick south of the avenue to the Capitol. The question of what goes down will depend on circumstances.

The dispatch announcing the coming marriage of Miss Williams, who sat for the Goddess of Liberty on the silver dollar, omitted to mention the name of the happy man or any particulars concerning him. However, when it is a case of a goddess and a mere man, a Philadelphia at that, the latter naturally falls into the background.

Indianapolis fondly supposed that it had got its neck under the hoof of the cow when its celebrated cow ordinance was passed a few years ago, but it reckoned without the farmer Governor of the State. Farmer Matthews would rather see a cow pasture any day than the finest park in existence.

The original of the Goddess of Liberty on the silver dollar is to marry. Sixteen to one she looks upon her future husband as true gold.

The stretch of lawn around the Statehouse must look like a waste of good cow pasture to Governor Matthews.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

If this country strike at Spain upon the pretense of fighting Cuba it will find itself festering wound upon itself—Chicago Chronicle.

When the Spanish dons make up their minds to wipe up the ears with Uncle Sam's hair, they will be compelled to put force in order to get within reach—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Wholly apart from the right of our government to judge Cuba to be a rebel, heretofore, there is the practical consideration for Spain that she will lose the island in a trice if she goes to war with us—New York Tribune.

We have no right to say to Spain: Put down this rebellion if you can and will, but in doing so respect belligerent rights the United States did not do so. The first in putting down the Southern rebellion—Chicago Erie Ocean.

Once again let it be said, and with emphasis, that we do not want to fight, but if we are quarrelled or fought, but at the same time we will not permit our flag to be dragged in the mud, or our legations and consulates to be attacked in any other manner, be it big or little—Cincinnati Tribune.

The resolutions lead to intervention, and intervention means war. The resolutions adopted, requesting the State to return the Cuban resolution passed yesterday. The State is transmitting them tomorrow. This action necessary to correct the Senate of the two Houses.

The United States has nothing to gain from irritating needlessly a head-headed and belligerent people. The action of the State toward Latin countries. The action of the State toward Latin countries. The action of the State toward Latin countries.

We believe firmly in the right of an oppressed people to make war for release. We believe in the right of a people to make war for release. We believe in the right of a people to make war for release.

The President may be relied on to do his whole duty. The apprehensions of war should not deter either the legislative or the executive departments from doing what is right and just. The President may be relied on to do his whole duty.

The American people do not want war with Spain. They do want an end of the era of blood, destruction and anarchy in Cuba.

The voice of the Congress of the United States is potent, but not yet conclusive. The Secretary of the Treasury has received the medals awarded by the Columbian Exposition. Mr. Thurston explained its provisions, saying briefly, that the purpose of the bill was to appropriate sufficient money to award the medals.

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FREE CENSURE.

HOUSE LIKELY TO FIX SALARIES OF MARSHALS AND ATTORNEYS.

Measure That Will Give Mr. Hawkins \$4,500 a Year, Mr. Burke \$5,000 and Court Clerks \$75 a Month.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSED

NO AMENDMENTS OF IMPORTANCE MADE BY THE SENATE.

Measure Also Adopted by the Senators That Will Free Mails from Bulky Packages Franked by Uncle Sam.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—There is every indication that the House will to-morrow adopt as a part of the legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill the Updegraff amendment, changing the present fee system in the Department of Justice and fixing salaries for the federal marshals and attorneys. Under the bill the United States district attorney for Indiana will receive a salary of \$5,000 and the marshal \$4,500, while the clerks of the courts are cut down to \$75 a month. The House spent the entire day in discussing the amendment. Mr. Updegraff made the principal argument in its support. The expenses of the federal courts, he said had doubled since 1883, and under the present system were capable of indefinite expansion. Over 40 per cent. of the actions brought by the fee officials had failed last year. A saving of at least \$500,000, he thought, would result during the first year by the pending amendment. Frivolous and vexatious suits would be discontinued. He had received a telegram to-day protesting against the measure, by saying that if the marshals and attorneys were placed on salaries the clerks would be ruined. He said that he would be glad to amend the bill so that the marshals and attorneys would be paid on a sliding scale, but he would not do so. He said that he would be glad to amend the bill so that the marshals and attorneys would be paid on a sliding scale, but he would not do so.

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